

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska, April 20, 1923.

Rev. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y,
The Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

I regret to have to advise of some several deaths within the Hospital in recent weeks. No hospital is without fatalities and we may not hope to prove an exception, nevertheless I feel that we have in a measure gotten a black eye.

Two deaths were from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis and in children. I had no serum with which to meet this emergency, and was forced to rely upon such remedies as were depended upon by physicians a generation since. Even with serum deaths occur not infrequently altho the rate is greatly decreased. Fortunately, the disease was controlled and did not become epidemic.

One of our very best mothers in the village, one Bertha S., a native, consulted me soon after my arrival in Barrow in 1921 and for a tumorous mass within abdomen. I advised surgery and soon. However, for various reasons the operation was deferred until ~~the~~ in Feb'y March, '23, when she presented herself and asked that ^{she} proceed. The mass had grown considerably and was interfering with her general health. After every possible preparation she was taken to operating room on the (Mar'y) 22d, anaesthetised with ether by Miss Mueller, and I had made the incision and was engaged in some preliminary exploration, when suddenly it was discovered that all respiration had ceased. She suffered from ether narcosis and paralysis of respiratory centers. I instantly resorted to artificial respiration, massage of heart later on, and combined with these measures such hypodermic remedies as promised some assistance. The artificial respiration was continued uninterruptedly for over an hour. However, everything availed us nought, and at the end death was pronounced as present. A coronial inquest was requested by me, and in this the staff was wholly relieved from responsibility. This was the first case of death from ether I have ever seen. Such accidents from ~~weak~~ ether are few and far between. Possibly a more experienced anaesthetist would have met the danger signals more quickly, would have observed them sooner, but nevertheless Miss Mueller does very well considering her limited training in anaesthesia. My nearest medical confrere is eight hundred miles distant. In view of all this I presume we are justified in proceeding and doing the very best we can, altho such an accident is well calculated to throw a pall over further efforts. I am supplying Miss Mueller with late works upon anaesthesia and am giving her every encouragement to further study to the end that she may the better qualify.

I brought a young man up from "ainwright for study and with the hope that we might do something for him in his evident pulmonary tuberculosis, the first and only case I have seen on this coast. But he died this week, some five or six weeks after arrival. His is a lamentable loss in that he was a most promising Eskimo, above the average in intelligence, industry, moral force and strength of character. Roy was a good boy. Diagnosis in this case was fully verified in laboratory.

One young boy died two weeks since from obstruction of the bowels. Post mortem was refused by parents. I discover a large number of such cases of more or less severity, some being quite difficult to manage, and I am seeking light as to causative factor, whether reindeer hair swallowed in food and drinking water, the character of food stuffs, or what not. Fully 50% of our cases are due to this difficult matter, severe constipation or obstipation. If I ever secure a post mortem study it will be arbitrarily had as these people are seriously opposed to anything suggesting post mortem work.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis -- 2.
In rel deaths in Hospital,
H.W.G., Barrow, Alaska,
April 30, 1923.

And now, a woman from Point Barrow, a half-breed, is brought to me in labor, an abnormal case. 'Tis a trite yet nevertheless most truthful remark among échoucheurs that, "When one thing goes wrong then everything goes wrong," and so in this case. This woman had previously given birth to three dead babies, near term. She came to Hospital at last minute, in labor. I discovered at once that a mal-position was present, the presentation being an impossible one, a shoulder. I rectified same under anaesthesia and delivered her instrumentally of a foetus of seven months, evidently dead in utero a week. This was but the beginning. She had suffered an intra-uterine hemorrhage some days previous, and with dead foetus I delivered an incredible amount of black clotted blood. She was waxy white and all but exsanguinated on arrival at hospital, and this explained that -- the hemorrhage had been hidden. She soon developed "milk leg," Phlegmasia Dolens, and within another two days acute interstitial nephritis (Bright's Disease.) Then an old heart lesion known to have troubled her before because we had her as patient therefor a year since, -- this suddenly loomed largely and seriously complicated matters. An acute infection developed from some source, probably from the presence of dead foetus and retained hemorrhage, altho I had taken every possible precaution. This infection was probably the causative factor of other complications mentioned. At any rate, we had a serious Puerperal Septicaemia. She became exceedingly deaf, and all but blind -- the albuminuria explained the latter. She developed acute mania in mild form. The dropsical effusion due to heart "leakage" and "Bright's disease" together proved excessive and most annoying in spite of our best efforts. All this seems and is a formidable array, and yet there was a large degree of hope had as to the prognosis up to within three days of her death. I merely mention this case in detail to indicate in some measure to you, a layman, (as to medical matters,) some of the difficulties met with in this far North. When I left Indiana I could truthfully say that I had lost but one woman in child-bed in a practice extending over 25 years -- but one in my own practice, altho in consultation I have seen several which ultimately died. But practice in the states is different than that here. There the patients call the physician sufficiently early, as a rule, whereas here there is a large prejudice in favor of the native mid-wife and only recently is there a tendency towards hospital patronage. Mid-wives had seen this woman, but what they had done to her has proven a matter beyond me. One old mid-wife slipped into hospital and was "practicing" on this patient notwithstanding the watchfulness of the nurses, and on entering the room with Miss Mueller I caught her in her work. It is hard for them to believe the white doctor is possessed or can be possessed of knowledge or ability beyond them. Their method consists largely in kneading the abdomen, and very considerable force is used. I imagine some one had separated the placenta ("after birth") in this case the week previous, which had produced the hemorrhage and death of child, doing it in the belief that full term had arrived and that delivery ought be forced, and by this barbarous method, with patient prone upon a hard floor and operator astride patient(s) chest. I have seen a strong man act the part of mid-wife, and with all the ~~force~~ ^{power} of which he was capable force his doubled fists deep into abdomen. At times this is accompanied by a weird chant, (at least that was true with cases I observed in Wales,) which may be a sort of incantation, I know not. But -- this woman is now dead. We worked hard with her, only to lose her. Everything of which I was capable was done and scientifically, but to no avail. It merely adds one more to our growing death list. But, I venture to say without fear of contradiction, that even in New York City she would have had no better care for more professional treatment.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis -- 3,
In rel Deaths in Barrow Hospital,
H.W.G., Barrow, Alaska,
April 30, 1923.

In this connection, permit me to say that the "Index," or resistance, of this people is assuredly very low. I observe it constantly. They succumb quickly and easily to this or that in way of accident or disease. I care not what Explorer Steffansen or other pseudo-medical writers may say or write, the fact remains. The explanation is problematical. There is undoubted deterioration in the race from inter-marriage, the consanguinity of this people on this Northern coast being appalling. I believe Darwin figured out the number of common grand-fathers a community of a given number of families would have within a few generations, no new blood being infused through immigration, and his studies as to this fact would find exemplification in Barrow, Point B., and Wainwright. It is impossible, apparently, to find any two people unrelated. Again, Iues, or Syphilis, plays a large part. Given proper medical care, and -- were that possible -- the control of marriage by some scheme, the infusion of new blood from down the coast, say from Wales or Shishmareff, or from the in-land at or ~~near~~ near Kotzebue Sound country (there are a very few from that region here,) the final result would perhaps prove far reaching. There is little or no syphilis in Wales and Shishmareff. Those peoples here from Kotzebue Sound are for the most part parents of large families of healthy off-spring. They, too, are infrequently ill, and respond far better to treatment. It is a little difficult to trace family history for the reason that these people have no "family names," the child being given one name only and thus the father's name is at once lost. I am seeking locally to promulgate the idea of the child taking the father's name with a given name (perhaps both Eskimo and English or baptismal,) in addition, but it meets with little favor. In Wales the principle is already more or less popular, thanks to the influence of Mr. Lopp at that place during his eleven years residence. This would better enable us to guard against inter-marriage. And, too, not less responsible was the loose moral relations between the sexes a generation since. Mrs. Eide told me that when she came here as teacher some years since in the employe of the Government she was told by more than one woman in the village: "I am your half-sister; my mother told me that our fathers exchanged wives for a bit, and I am your father's daughter." If no record was kept of this, and of course none was or could have been kept, then no one knows whose half-sister or half-brother he is. That, however, is a thing of the past, but it wrought untold havoc as to health and life expectancy. So much for matters along this line.

Yours sincerely,



Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

P.S.-- You will kindly excuse character of stationery and size of sheets, but the truth is it is all I have; I am out and cannot seem to get more. These are scraps gotten from the school house. I will henceforth use and from necessity old newspaper, I fear. -- I wish some good Samaritan would send me some type-paper. So many people are writing me from all over the church, but rarely do they send stamps for reply.

maybe they will do better some day.

I think I wrote you when I first came how frightened the little ones were of me when they were brot here sick. They are so different now. The other day little Suzanne(three years old), who was here with pneumonia last September, hurt her finger badly splitting it and tearing the nail entirely off. She was not crying at all when brot here and let me clean and dress the finger without a sound. I spoke of how good she was and her mother said she had cried hard till she, the mother, told her she would bring her here and I would fix it. She had stopped and had not cried again. It is fine to have the little ones so friendly.

Dr.Greist got back from Wainwright yesterday. He had a very hard trip as the ice has melted so. He, as well as Miss Mueller, will have a most thrilling story for you. I would not like to have been in his place. This year is not at all like last so I think the boats will be here much earlier. I do not think we will have that long, long wait for the ice to go out.

I was very much disappointed to hear you would not be up this summer. I have looked forward to your coming since last August.. But I know it is a very hard trip and cannot always be managed.

I think Miss Mueller has written you about her engagement. Rather a sudden thing for altho he was on the Bear last summer she did not seem to remember him very well. But after two days in Barrow she surprised me by saying she wanted to marry him. He was to leave the next day and I got her to promise she would wait till he came the next time(which he expected to do in a couple of weeks). But on account of trouble with the aeroplane(he is taking pictures of it in Wainwright and Barrow)he did not get here. She expects him any day now then she will be married,I suppose. Dr.Greist seems very happy about it but I do not approve of it for I know I will not be able to depend on her when she is married and of course I need someone I can depend on. She is very fond of going around and I am afraid will not want to be tied down to work when the man will either be in Barrow or down in Wainwright. But she says she told you she might marry.

As far as I can see, the Hospital building has stood the strain of the past two winters splendidly. Every once in a while we have some trouble with some of the doors which, at first, I was ~~afraid~~ afraid was caused by the sagging of the building but I have found out that is not so. I do not understand Foundations but do not see any trouble with ours. I try to watch everything but some things escape me. Dr. has not said anything about the foundation for a long while now.

You may notice by the inventory that the sack of farina, missing last summer, came to light. It was with the flour.

We have a lot of comfortables but as they are not good wearing ones I have asked some missionary societies for them. The ones they send will wear well.

Dr.Greist brings us word that Capt.Amundsen may be here any day now but that he does not expect to try for the Pole this year. He may possibly stay in Barrow a year then try for the Pole.

But there may not be anything in this report. If he comes I will try to get some pictures of him near the hospital to send you. I wish we had a mail every month. The people here and in Kotzebue also, I believe, are working for it, -that is, during the winter.

For about three months this winter some of the young girls would come here an hour once a week and sew on a quilt for me. I am sending it home and maybe my sister will take it down to show you. I am sure you will be interested in it. I hope to make another one next year. When the quilt was finished I gave the girls a party. They got here before one o'clock and did not leave till half past six. It was truly their party and what a good time they had playing games and dancing--Eskimo fashion. The phonograph was going the entire afternoon.

We talk quite a little about whether the Eskimo stands pain better than white people. I often find that if they have a little scratch or cut they want it fixed up right away. But if it is something big they do not pay so much attention to it and I wonder if they are as sensitive to pain as we are or if they can stand more. One morning Helen spilled some boiling water. I was in the next room and did not know it had touched her as she did not make a sound. Then the quiet made me think something was the matter and I hurried to her but by the time I got her boot off she had a long blister on her leg and another, the skin broken, near the ankle about three inches long. I fixed her up and she kept on with her work for most a week. Then as it was still bad I made her keep off her feet. But there was little complaint. I tended to the kitchen work and Roscoe helped me in every way he could. He was splendid even helping me get the meals as well as clear them away. We were fortunate in having only one bed patient and one little boy running around.

On the last mail I received a note from a nurse asking about the hospital and if there were any positions open. I am answering on this mail and referring her to you. But I do not think she knew it was a mission hospital so I do not think you will hear from her.

Also in the last mail I received a brass plate, from Mr. Gould, to be put on one of the room doors. He said I would hear from Mr. Banks about it but I have not so far. I put it on the door of the room I call the Men's Ward, the north-east room. It looks fine and I wish we had them for all the sick room doors.

I wrote you of the money I received from that paid by the white patients. Also that Dr. Greist later said that from a letter he had he did not think it was intended I should have it tho he was not sure. I did not see the letter tho he is under the impression I did. But now he has told me he thought I better give it back which I did right away. I am glad it is settled as it annoyed him very much.

One day last week Helen and I went for a long walk back on the tundra. It was a most interesting walk as Helen with her sharp eyes could point out so many things. But we were very much surprised to find, way back on the wet tundra, a stone in size about 2x1x1 ft. I wanted to bring back a piece of it but had nothing to

break it with. But today Helen and Roscoe went out there and brot the whole thing back to me. I am anxious to show it to Mr.Brower and Capt.Amundsen and see if they know what it is.

I am afraid this too-long letter has become tiresome tho I may add more to it before the boats go out.

Please remember me to the friends at the office.

Your letter of February 13" came in the May mail. I h hope I will hear from you in the summer mail.

Sincerely

Florence L. Dakin.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
July 14, 1923.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, The Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Before arrival of boats and mails I wish to write you generally of different matters.

My Fifth Itinerary to Wainwright was made June 18th, and on that date I left Barrow with Roy Ameogak, my young elder interpreter, and 14 dogs. We hoped to make the trip of some 110 miles in two days, but four were required. All snow being gone from tundra, we were forced to travel at all times out on sea ice.

En route I saw several sick at Attenec, and from reindeer herds. Within Wainwright I prescribed for many, holding my usual daily clinic at the school house at specified hour, and working in full cooperation with the teachers. I discovered no hospital cases this time, but did prevail finally upon parents of one child to have the baby brought up to Barrow for proper care of his eyes, my efforts having before this proven fruitless and for some six months. The child came and is now o.k.

I found it impossible to work in complete harmony with Mr. Cramer as to the church work. The week previous to my departure for Wainwright he had come to Barrow and calling at manse said: "I am here to advise you that I am in charge of all church work in Wainwright, that Mr. Lopp placed me in full control and that I propose to so remain, that Wainwright is without your jurisdiction, that it is without Presbyterian territory, that you have no missionary rights down there, that Barrow is your field and that you will do well to stick to your proper place. I have revolutionized the religious services in my village. The people are no longer permitted to sing, 'preach' or pray in the native tongue, and that ritual for so long used which you say was prepared by your General Assembly is taboo. I am the preacher, and I am running that church, and I am here to tell you that your interference is not desired."

.In vain I explained the status of our mission work, the division of territory in Alaska by the various evangelical churches, the adoption of that "Ritual" on report of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's committee by General Assembly in 1903, its translation into excellent Eskimo by a former missionary here, the whole-souled happiness with which the christian native sings those well chosen hymns in his mother tongue, that it is with him difficult to follow the English, etc. I then told him of my instructions had from the Board in 1921, to occupy actively our southern territory, and that it has ever been my aim to cooperate fully, and heartily, with the Bureau of Education employes in Wainwright. But he was obdurate.

Mr. Brower later sent for me, and said: "Accidentally I have overheard certain remarks by whites from down coast which leads me to believe your reception by Bureau of Education employes in Wainwright will be other than cordial, that in fact you will be treated discourteously. I have therefore already assumed the liberty to write my agent in Wainwright and have ordered him to place at your disposal sleeping quarters in our trading post, that he also extend to you the privilege of holding your religious services in our store room."

This is why I held all services in the store. But the medical work was all done at the school house. No friction was manifest while I was in Wainwright, no unpleasant words had with Mr. Cramer, -- I merely did my religious work as I saw fit but away from school house.

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 2.
H.W.G., Barrow, July 14, 1923.

The people of Wainwright have for a year desired me to organize their congregation and fully, but I could not see my way clearly to do it. As explained before, Dr. Condit had asked that I "perfect some sort of organization," but I could not feel the time ripe for fully doing so. I had therefore merely named them a "Mission" of Barrow Church, had appointed a committee of three good men locally, etc., which committee had functioned well. But the people felt they were as yet denied full recognition; they wanted elders to rule them and to guard their interests locally, resident among them. I sought in all this the Lord's guidance, and ~~xxxxxx~~ felt for the first time that conditions were ripe, and did formally and in strict accord with our Government and Discipline organize them into a church, that of OLGONIK (Wainwright) Presbyterian Church. The following excellent men, spiritually minded all of them, were elected and ordained as Ruling Elders: Alva Nasoaluk, Morris Neakok and Ben Tagroak. Two men and two women were elected and ordained as deacons and deaconesses. Pictures were taken of Session, and of the congregation -- a part of it, by Captain Amundson's photographer, who had attended nearly all my services and had seemed much interested. I enclose some of them.

(Wainwright to Barrow)

Trip homeward proved the most perilous of any I have ever taken. Ice was breaking up badly, and great leads were forming. Leads averaged not more than fifteen feet apart, and in width were from twelve inches to fifteen feet, and in depth from eighteen inches to the ocean's bed. Men and dogs suffered greatly. For three days we were marooned out to sea, and were wholly unable to get to beach. For 100 miles that coast is uninhabited at this season, and all signals for help were unanswered until one night two men on coast temporarily from a deer herd accidentally saw our flag of distress far at sea and high upon ice. Unknown to us they walked fifteen miles that night in search of help and spread the alarm up coast to hunters from Barrow. We were relieved and taken ashore the next night. We had had no dog-feed for 48 hrs., our own grub box was water soaked and all food gone saving one small tin of sardines I had hidden as a very last emergency. All fuel oil was exhausted and we were unable to dry out or make tea. We were soaked to the skin with the deep water through which we were laboriously making every effort to go, and were in deep water often. No pen can describe our plight or make it too serious. The 91st Psalm had been quoted often and we believed the Master was with us and that it was His care alone which brought us forward and out with safety. Dense fogs had blinded us and our little compass alone had proven of avail, and yet the irregular coast line made even a compass of limited value account fact that our route must change as to compass in accord with coast line. We could not know how far we were floating to sea in that arctic polar current which at times is as rapid as three miles per hr and directly toward the pole. We travelled from fifteen to twenty miles every 24 hrs. That last night, with distress flag flying hard by, we camped on a rectangular bit of ice some twenty feet square, with water all about us, our dogs close up to tent, our sled all but inside tent, and with no fire ~~we~~ tried to get a little rest, (camping at a late hour, but I could not sleep.) At 4 A.M. I was up and we hurriedly broke camp and were hard at it within a few mts. Late that succeeding night we saw a man working his way out toward us, and then it was we gave a shout of joy and were taken ashore and fed, warmed and made comfortable by native sealers. My clothing was carried to a native tent a quarter of a mile distant where a native woman sat up all night drying same by a home made stove and drift wood, that her missionary might have dry clothing next morning. May the Lord bless that good old white haired Eskimo woman for her deeds of kindness. I hired a driver there to mush our sled into Barrow, as we were too exhausted. The remainder of trail proved better, however. And we reached home in another fifteen hours of travel, but had lost two good dogs through exposure to the icy water and hard work with little food. Never again in June! Natives had thought me perfectly safe in leaving this date, and whaling had interfered with my earlier departure.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, teachers here for two yrs., are resigning and leaving on boats this summer. I so regret this. They are pure gold, and we have worked together with great harmony. I have sought to induce them to reconsider and to offer to remain another year, but in vain. They go to Southeast Alaska.

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 3,
H.W.G., July 14, 1923.

You ask as to Mr. Ward, at Wainwright last year. He resigned, or was recalled to Washington with close of his first year, and I assume resumed his work with the Bureau of Education there, but word now comes from or through some source that he is appointed Superintendent of this entire North West District, inclusive of all territory from Kotzebue Sound North to Demarcation Point. Since he is antagonistic to all evangelistic work, an enemy to the church, and avowedly out of all sympathy with missionary effort saving as to the medical service only, I consider his appointment to this important position little short of calamitous. Ward assumes the prerogatives of a minister of the Gospel, (claims to be yet a member of Buffalo Presbytery (N.Y.)), but rejects the obligations, treats with contempt his ordination vows, and ought be considered by his Presbytery.

I have written you largely on other subjects, and hence need not make this longer.

Paul
I am continuing certain work as yet undone with meat cellar, sodding embankment about the little house, etc., completing ditches, and am ambitious to have all this outside work accomplished ere reception of further orders from Board as to what work if any it is desired that we undertake later this summer. If the proposed ice house is to be built, and the garret of hospital floored and ceiled, that will consume much time, every possible day available until cold weather, and I must be ready and with all other work completed and off docket. To that end I am now working. Our summers are so very short, and native workmen leave much to be desired.

We are daily looking for Captain Amundson in his plane. But he is having serious difficulty therewith, and may postpone all efforts until another year. Captain Amundson entertained me to dinner while I was in his village, Wainwright. He is a most courteous gentleman. He intimates that he may spend next winter in Barrow. He may send his flying Lieutenant to the states for another plane. This one is far from satisfactory.

The people are collecting in Barrow for various summer activities, marking and counting deer, separating them into smaller herds to take to the far Eastward with them, (those who are from there, here for this purpose,) and the village is possessed temporarily of a larger population. I have discussed conditions of people gone Eastward with a number of the more intelligent, particularly with Andrew Akachooak, 33 yrs of age, now located on Flaxman Island. He is a splendid man, very spiritual, of excellent judgment, well versed in the fundamentals of our Christian faith, and is possessed of some native ability as a preacher. He ought be taken under care of Presbytery and licensed a little later, and in conversation he admits his desire along this line. I think I will write Presbytery as to this.

I close with kind regards, and with the hope that we are daily remembered in the prayers of the good people at 156 Fifth Ave. We are in the midst of a great work, and we need your spiritual support to the limit. The hospital has its many problems, its daily cares, and we are doing the best we can to maintain the equilibrium, to do that team work so essential, to meet the many little questions in the spirit of cooperation and mutual faith, in Christian spirit the while. And this is true as to the church work, the Sunday School, the Endeavor societies, the outside work about the mission grounds, employment of labor, and a thousand and one little things.

Sincerely yours,


Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

P.S.-- On arrival of summer mails, freights, etc., I will write you briefly again if need be, but my time will be rushed and most limited.

SEP 10 1923

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
July 24, 1923.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Board of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Relative to those people gone Eastward from Barrow and adjacent points, and now settled since 1920-'21 along that coast extending between Colville River and Demarcation Point.

You will recall that my estimate of the people East of Point Barrow, (not including that village,) was from 350 to 500 souls. All these were believed to be within United States territory.

Elder Geo. T. Leavitt (of Barrow Church,) has within ninety days returned from a winter trip along this above coast, having gone to Demarcation Point by sled and dogs for the local trading company. He is the native who accompanied Archdeacon Stuck on his trip in 1916-'17. the half-breed of whom the Archdeacon spoke highly in his book: "A Winter Circuit about our Arctic Coast." I asked George to make for me a careful survey of the people, practically all of whom he would see. He made for me a written report, with complete census of all families, most of whom he visited. In addition, he orally reports much of vital interest.

His list gives just 425 souls East from Point Barrow and West from Demarcation Point.) And this includes no persons west of the Colville River. These people are permanently settled along this long coast line of something like 400 miles. This total enumeration includes over 100 children of school age. Latter fact has been reported in detail to Mr. J. A. Nichols, local sup't of the Bureau of Education, who will have reported same to Mr. Lopp.

A tendency is noted to form two or three villages, altho this is being discouraged by the trading company which monopolizes this coast, the C.S.W. & T.Co. There are no natives at present at Demarcation Point, and because the fur catch there was not promising this year, but at Flaxman Island, at Jones Island, and at Colville River Delta there are small settlements.

These communities are in a way maintaining religious worship and more or less regularly on Sunday. For example, on Jones Island, a settlement of from 40 to 50 souls, they meet for regular prayer meeting Wednesday night, and Sunday A.M. for services, Bible reading, song and exhortation by some member of the group. But error of serious sort was discovered by Elder Leavett. For an instance of this: On Jones Island, there is a man and wife who are openly defying the laws of the Territory and the church as to marriage, and the man is the leader of that religious group, their best "exhorter." They have openly invited a young man to enter into relations with their seventeen year old daughter, and for a year the young people have lived together and now have a baby daughter. They are actively encouraging a return to ancient customs of the tribe.

Bearing on this above defection and on others as well which had previously been reported to me, I wrote a general letter, to be read by Elder Leavett up and down the coast, rebuking error, encouraging them as to all good things, and reminding them of the doctrines taught them for years and by good men in Barrow Church. But this particular man and woman took exception to my letter, and said to Elder Leavett: "We cannot agree with that letter; we will continue to do as we think best." But very generally, the letter seems to have met with great interest and to have made a deep impression, evidenced by various letters I have had since from those peoples.

Rev. Dr. Marquis --2,
In re People Gone astward,
H.N.G., Barrow, July 24, 1923.

Elder Leavett held services wherever he could get a few people together, and being a spiritually minded man and one thoroughly well known and of good repute, he was instrumental I believe in doing much ~~go~~ good.

Some sickness of serious nature was found by Leavett. The white man at Demarcation Point in charge of the trading station at that place has now written me a letter by Leavett, urging that I make the contemplated visit along this coast so soon as I may, that it is needed. This man, Tom Gordon, is a Scotchman. He is not a churchman, and emphasizes the medical work which is demanding attention.

Since return of George Leavett, this man from Jones Island whose daughter is the common law wife of the young man, has visited Barrow. Session of Barrow Church called him before it and we talked the matter over with him in detail and at length. He acknowledged that he and his wife knew very well that they were "doing wrong," but they feel that since they are out of touch with the church, far removed from the missionary, etc., that they might as well do as their ancestors did. He further acknowledged that his influence was detrimental in this and other matters, and that he had observed it in that two other couples among the young people were now living in open fornication, and that no effort was being made or likely to be made to be married legally and by the church. I permitted the elders to take the lead in all this. I influenced them as to nothing, even putting on the "breaks" just a little at times, fearing that they would prove too hard on the man. They -- the elders, -- heard him out and quizzed him thoroughly, and got his view point, and then rebuked him roundly, and voted to suspend him from all church privileges pending his daughter's marriage, and demanded that he dismiss the young man from his home, care for his daughter and her child, and keep his daughter away from the young man saying in a proper way until such time as the young people might be prevailed upon to come to Barrow and be married. He saw the light, then, and promised everything the Session demanded of him. One of the couples of young people living illegally together has already come to Barrow and have been married, and it is hoped that others will follow.

Leavett's visit was fruitful in one way, that several cases of sickness have come down to hospital, and through his urgent advice and recommendation. One proved hopeless, a little boy of seven or eight, incurably Tubercular. Had he been seen a year since it is likely we could have done something for him.

All this by way of information, knowing as I do your deep interest in this scattered people without care. It is highly unlikely that any number of them will return to Barrow saving at long periods. They are prospering there at trapping, and in Barrow the fur catch is negligible. To scatter, seems in fact the better way for them to live if they are to support themselves at trapping, and -- what else can they do? It therefore appears up to the Board of Home Missions and to the Bureau of Education to carry the Gospel, both spiritually and medically, to them, to educate them in their smaller communities, to go to them. The trader says: They are better off, permitted to care for themselves, to work out their physical salvation untrammeled by the missionary and teacher, but -- what is the use discussing that? The practical missionary and teacher can do them a vast amount of good.

All this by way of post script to my letter of last year in which I made some radical suggestions as to the education of these children, a boarding school in Barrow, else some two or three small schools presided over by native teachers, men spiritually minded who would perhaps be licensed by Presbytery to preach to them as well, taken under care of Presbytery and supplied with books and easy courses of study. I know of some two or three promising young men who are ambitious along this line even now, and are in correspondence with Presbytery as to them. This is heavily upon my heart. I wish I might make a trip along this coast ere you get my furlough, that I might at time of my visit in New York go over this matter most thoroughly with you. I am tempted to go on the Liebes Company boat which will soon be here, permission for which you asked of you early in the year or late in 1922. It will cost but little, altho it will not give me opportunity to visit these people in their homes.

Rev. Dr. Marwuis -- 3,
In rel peoples gone astward,
H.W.G., Barrow, July 24, 1923.

as I would prefer, and my time with each group would be comparatively short. To go by dogs in winter will prove expensive, and yet I ought to go. I cannot escape the conviction that such trip is owing this God people. And I further believe that we owe it to ourselves as a duty and to do something for them along this line. I am trying to speak with all proper reserve, as a mere missionary and employe of your Board, but I feel that the case is demanding the best care of which we are capable.

I understand that the Church of England sent a young minister into this United States territory, this last winter, and that he married one couple without formality of license, a couple then living together as man and wife. He came as far as Jones Island, perhaps. He ministered to the people, preached to them, and visited them in their homes. Just what his object was remains to me an unsolved problem. He may have been merely seeking to accomplish some good among a scattered people whom he knew to be shepherdless. If so, and whatever his purpose so long as he was led of the Spirit, I am glad he came to my people.

You will understand of course that practically all of these people are members of ^{out but few} Barrow Church, of Point Hope Church or of the Quaker Church in Kotzebue Sound country. The vast majority belong to us.

Sincerely yours,



Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Meat Cellar

SEP 19 1923

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
July 24, 1923.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

Agreeable to Mr. Banks' instructions of last year, I am just now completing the Meat Cellar. As I advised late last autumn, and because of so much more expense than anticipated, expense incident to furnaces going badly, ditching, etc., etc., I decided to postpone the Meat Cellar until the new church year, thinking it probable that Mr. Banks would so advise could he instruct. And knowing the excessive cost of the Cellar, I felt sure the Board's appropriation for the Mission would the better withstand the strain during the new year. Hence, my action.

I began work on the Cellar in April. Various stages of the construction have been prosecuted as time and conditions permitted. The job, for such it proved, was in truth a serious one. I had secured all possible data and information in advance, both from white men of long experience on this coast and from natives. I was "long" in advice.

I first dug a well 4 x 5 ft., and 14 ft deep. Then, extending from this horizontally I constructed a chamber 18 ft. long, ~~12~~ ft wide, with ceiling 7 ft high. And at right angles to this chamber I dug a smaller one 12 ft long and 6 ft wide with ceiling equal to the first.

From surface down, the earth was frozen as hard as flint. Excavation proved most difficult, infinitely more so than anything I ever saw in the states. There was no "soil", saving for the first fifteen or eighteen inches. Following this top soil, it was frozen gravel, sand, blue mud, strata clearly indicating the work of the sea. Fortunately, some seven feet down I discovered a strata of "black" ice, ~~but~~ clear of sand and grit, and this was from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness. Then, at a depth of twelve feet I found soft clean sand, dry and not frozen. Working out great areas of this soft sand, and blasting within the ice layer above, we found we could break off vast pieces of the -hard-as-steel frozen gravel.

There was no dynamite on this coast. I could secure no drills. There was little if anything to work with. I had no forge and there is no forge within five hundred miles. The only fuse I could discover was some which, as per Mr. Brower, has been in arrow for just twenty-eight years, and a native allowed me to have it at an extravagant price. Mr. Brower gave me some from his meager private stock which was equally old but efficient. I used the manse kitchen range as a forge, heated the miners' picks therein, pounded them out in kitchen, sharpened them, and then re-tempered same. I did this daily, and averaged fifteen pick points daily during six weeks time. The excessive hardness of the earth through which we were working dulled the hardest pick point within an incredible time. I made a drill from a small crow-bar, the only one at hand. This likewise had to be re-sharpened each time it was used. I made my own bombs from tin, a cylinder one inch in diameter, four to five inches long, with nipple attached, soldering them in my office. I filled them with ordinary black shot-gun powder. We drilled into this "black" ice, from twelve to fifteen inches, fired the bomb placed within the hole, and usually were repaid by getting more or less large masses of material. I made not less than one-hundred-fifty such bombs. Their force was comparatively small, and had I had 30% dynamite I could have accomplished results more to be desired. We could not always drill into the ice, as the strata was broken and irregular. To drill within the frozen sand or gravel taxed our patience to the utmost, but to work it out with picks was even more distressing. I repeat, the whole task proved one of extraordinary difficulty.

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 2,
In rel Meat Cellar,
Dr. Greist, Barrow, July 24th 1923.

I worked with the men at all times. I put in as many hours as did they. When not making bombs, (and I usually made them at night,) I was either working at my "forge" else at work in that chilly cellar with them.

As suggested in a letter of last year, this cellar could not other than prove an expense proposition. I believe I estimated its cost at between \$250 and \$350. I at that time did not take into consideration purchase of additional lumber to that purchased by Mr. Brown in Seattle. Sills and other portions of the bill failed to arrive, and he sent me no roofing, no nails, and there were no hinges. Roofing alone cost us \$18 locally. I had to purchase black powder at \$1 the lb., and used some eighteen to twenty pounds. I had not thought of this item, either. The cellar called for additional ditching to protect it as against the spring freshets. The total bill, therefore, will not be far from \$425. But, we have the best meat cellar in Barrow. And Mr. Brower, who knows, will tell you it is built right. I have constructed a stair-way which readily admits a woman to go down with safety. This will enable our house-keeper or head-nurse to look after her supplies as she may desire.

In doing this work, I have done my utmost. It has been a job of untold and un-tellable trouble and difficulty. No man in the states can have any conception of the handicaps with which I have had to contend. Native labor alone is trying, but with all the natural obstacles added the task proved all but super-human in its demands. However, it is now all but done. And we will smile and forget. Nothing remains to be done but the installation of racks upon which to hang the deer carcasses, whole or in piece. I had to purchase lumber for this, none having been sent. Mr. Brower, however, gave me a very low price on this, \$7 per hundred.

I sincerely hope for the Board's approval. If mistakes have been made I know not of them. While regretting the seemingly high cost, yet everything within the arctic costs and largely account natural difficulties against which we must contend, and the isolation and consequent cost of materials. Had I had a forge, tools adequate, giant powder or dynamite, materials purchased in states, etc., etc., I could have saved much money.

Tutor. And now I discover that strata of soft sand near the bottom is caving, and today I purchase 350 feet of lumber with which to wall it out. Portland cement would be better, but there is none on this coast. I had asked for ten sacks of cement last year, which I assume you will send me on this summer boat, but ten sacks asked-for would prove insufficient, and I may need that cement for other more serious purposes.

Sincerely yours,


Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

N.B.-- I enclose certain photographs taken in course of digging the cellar, and one, too, of the completed building. Even Mr. Brown will say, I believe, that I did a fair job with constucting that little house. It is strictly in accord with his plans, at least in all essential details.

Carbon, Mr. Banks.

SEP 1 1923

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 7, 1923.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

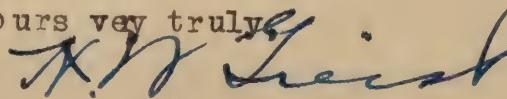
For your information and that of the Publicity Dep't of the Home Mission Board, I would advise that Captain Amundson's photographer is now in Barrow, and that he has taken some excellent motion pictures of that which will prove of interest in connection with our work.

He took pictures last Sunday at close of service of the large audience. He has today taken pictures of incidents occurring in manse in connection with the meeting of THE BETTER BABIES CLUB, with the bathing of babies, sewing, etc., and it ought prove interesting in connection with the mission service.

Just now the hospital is practically empty and no work is being done of special interest. Were there surgery on docket it would be my purpose to secure some feet of film covering that, but I cannot undertake one or two cases on waiting list until after this mad rush of work incident to arrival of supplies, mails, etc. If possible, however, ere the photographer leaves I will ask this favor.

Miss Marquis wrote me last year asking as to photographs of special interest. I believe she is in office of the Publicity Dep't. She will be interested in this letter. Films, or information concerning same, may be had through Messrs. Lomen Bro's, in Nome. I believe they will own copyright of most, altho I may be in error as to this. Present pictures are at least theirs. ✓

Yours very truly,


Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

P.S.--

The clinic room and operating room in hospital are on North, and the light through the small windows is not good for motion pictures.

SEP 10 1923

Inventory of Presby. Hospital, Barrow, Alaska.

July 1st, 1923.

1 doz	16 oz bottles	Petrochondrin
1 1/2lbs	"	Charcoal
1875	tablets	Nornal Salt Sol.
775	"	Vaginal Antiseptic
6100	"	Phenacetin & Salol
5900	"	Mixt. Treatment #1
2 lbs	"	Brown Mixt, Modified
1100	7.3gr	Bichloride
900	"	Antiseptic, Berneys
125	"	" #3
18	1/2gr	Corrosive Sublimate
1800	"	Tonsillitis, Mumfords
400	"	" Lillys
16	"	Diginfuse, Upjohn
800	1/100gr	Copper Arsenite
973	3min	Beechwood Creasote
1100	"	Seilers
2400	5gr	Potassium Iodide
3600	2gr	" Permanganate
2900	1/100gr	Glonoin
3800	"	Bronchitis
250	1/60gr	Strych. Sulphate
2400	1/64 "	" Arsenate
100	"	Iron & Strych. Comp.
1950	"	Fever
50	5gr	Salol
1000	1gr	Sodium Nitrite
1150	"	Migraine Improved
700	2gr	Ergotin
100	"	Avenin Comp.
150	"	Calcidin
4850	5gr	Acetylsalicylic Acid
275	"	Seditive
3000	5gr	Ammon. Salicylate
150	5gr	Sodium "
2500	"	Flatulence
3900	"	Rheu. & Soda
1700	"	Sulpho-Carbolate Comp.
1050	"	" Zinc
1025	1/30gr	Chloramine-T
100	1/20gr	Podophyllin
2500	"	Monorrhagia #3
250	"	Neugalgic
900	"	Phenacetin
900	"	Asafetida
550	"	Hexamethylene-Tetramine
1600	"	Corrective
550	"	Bismuth Subgal. Comp. #1
1000	"	Lime Water
800	5gr	Cascara
1300	"	" Comp. #4
30	"	" #3
650	5gr	Bismuth Subnitrate
250	"	Cal., Inocac & Sodium #1
200	"	" " " #2
200	"	" Soda #15

Inventory. Barrow Hospital. cont.

2.

900		tablets	Santonin & Calomel #2
250		"	Hydrastine Comp.
25		"	Buchu Comp.
100		"	Dobell
8300		"	Nitroglycerin Comp.
500		"	Salol & Bismuth Comp.
100	1/30gr	" hypo	Strych. Nitrate
1040	1/100	" "	" Sulphate
1040	1/30	" "	" "
400	#84	" "	" & Nitroglycerine
25		" "	" Sulph. & Atropine
75	1/50	" "	Digitaline pure
5	1/6	" "	Pilocarpine
175	1/100	" "	Glonoin
50	1/200	" "	Nitroglycerine
1/16	oz	" "	Alphozone
3/16	oz	" "	Atropine Sulph. Powder
9	tubes 15gr	" "	Atropine "
12	" 5gr	" "	Eserine Sulph.
1	sm.pkg. tablets	" "	Grams Iodine Sol.
1	" ".1gm.	" "	Bismark Brown
1	" ".1gm.	" "	Puchino
1	" ".1gm	" "	Basin Ethylene Blue
1	" ".05gm	" "	Romanowsky Stain
1	" ".1gm	" "	Gentian Violet
1	" "	" "	Toison Blood Fluid
3150	1/4gr. pills	" "	Calomel
3000		" "	Vegetable Cathartic
2200		" "	Compound
9500		" "	Laxatonic Granules
1750	2gr.	" "	Quinine Sulph.
150	1gr	" "	" "
4	1/2lbs	" "	Hemetic Tonic
250		" "	Aiken Tonic
900		" "	Anti-Grippe for Children
400	1/20gr	" "	Mecurious Iodide Yellow
500	1/6 "	" "	" "
100	1/16gr	" "	Mercury Protiodide
1000	1/6gr	" "	" "
1650	1/800 gr	" "	Aconitine Hydrobromide
5800	1/100 gr	" "	Atropine Sulph.
5900	1/64gr	" "	Digitalin
800	1/100	" "	" "
4500	1/128gr	" "	Veratrine Hydrochloride
1000	1/64gr	" "	Emetine "
1000	1/64gr	" "	Emotoid
30	1/4gr	" "	Elaterium
825			Phenolax Wafers
300	5gr capsules		Sodium Salicylate
1	qt. bottle		Arom. Spts. Ammonia
4	1/4 oz	"	Listerine
4	pt	"	Sol. Formaldehyde
2	" "	"	Pinus Canadenses
1/2	pt	"	Lysol
1/2	lb	"	Collodion
35	oz	"	Virbunum Comp.
2	pt	"	Pichi
2	pt	"	Arom. Sulphuric Acid

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

16	8oz	bottles	Hydrogen Peroxide
36	oz	"	Fl.Ex. Stillinger Comp.
3	pt	"	Aconite
14	oz	"	Corn Silk
1	pt	"	Podophyllum
14	oz	"	Rheubarb
1	pt	"	Ipecac
1	pt	"	Buchu
1	pt	"	Hyoscyamus
14	oz	"	Triticum
2	oz	"	Phytolacca
6	oz	"	Ergot
1	pt	"	Sqill Comp.
1	pt	"	Gentian
1	pt	"	Lobelia U.S.P.
1	pt	"	Polk Root N.F.4
1	1/2 oz	"	Tr.Rhei
1	pt	"	Nux Vomica
1	pt	"	Benzoin
4	oz	"	Capsicum
2	pt	"	Opii Camph
1	pk	"	Quix
15	c.c.	"	Digitas U.S.P.
16	oz	81 percent	Lloyd's Capsicum
16	oz	78 "	"
8	oz	31 "	Aconite
8	oz	71 "	"
1/2	oz	64 "	"
7	1/2 oz	15 "	Bryonia
6	oz	74 "	Pulsatilla
19	oz	18 "	Gelsemium
16	oz	65 "	Belladonna
3	1/2 oz	62 "	"
14	oz	54 "	Krameria
16	oz	82 "	Digitalis
2	oz	85 "	"
14	oz	32 "	Lobelia
5	1/2 oz	(fluid)	Digitol
2	oz		Adrenolin
32	oz		Wine of Ipecac
16	oz		B. " Colchicum Seed
16	oz		Aconite Root
1	pt		Laxol
16	oz		Spiritis Ether Comp.
2	oz		Stillinger Comp. Liniment
3	1/2 oz		Creosote
5	pt		Spt.Camph.
6	oz		Abican
5	1/2 oz		Subculoid Lobelia
1	lb		Ichthiol
4	oz		Copper Sulphate Sol
3	1/2 oz		Aniline Blue
4	oz		Eosin Yellowish
3	1/2 oz		Burrills Stain
1/2	oz		Oil Cedar
1	oz		Fuchin
1	oz		Carbol Fuchine
8	oz	98.4 percent	Acid Acidic Glacial
4	oz		Balsam Canada

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

1 oz	Oil Clove Bud
1 oz	" Cassia
1 oz	" Peppermint
4 oz	Hayens Sol.
16 oz	Haines Sugar Test
16 oz	Balsam Peru
1/2 gal	Sweet Spts. Nitre
21 3/4 lbs	Ether
7 lbs	Chloroform
1 tube	Ethyl Chloride
72 oz	Syr. Iodide of Iron
2 gal	Elix. Iodo-Bromide Cal. Comp.
56 oz	" " " "
56 oz	Arom. Ex. Cascara Sagrada
2 gal	Pure Cod Liver Oil
2 gal	Emul. " " "
72 lbs	Castor Oil
50 lbs	Glycerin
40 oz	Alkaline Digestive
1 gal	Syr. Hypophosphite Comp.
1 3/4 gal	Tr. Iodine
4 1/2 gal	Syr. Trifolium
28 oz	Elixir Lactopeptine
4 1/2 gal	Witch Hazel
4 1/2 gal	Pancreatic Elix. Rhei & Pot. Comp.
5 gal	Camphorated Oil
7 1/2 gal	Iron, Quinine, Strych.
2 1/2 gal	Syr. White Pine Comp.
20 gal	Alcohol
10 bottles (15 drams)	Castoria
2 1/4 lbs	Salol
3/5 lbs	Potassium Acetate
4 1/2 bottles	Hypophosphite, Crosby's
5 1/2 oz	Calomel
8 oz	Bo Carol
14 oz	Potas. Brom. Granulated
4 oz	Elix. Sodium Glycocholate
2 lbs	Cerium Oxylate
2 lbs	Ammon. Salicylate
30 lbs	Flax Meal
35 lbs	Mustard
15 lbs	Epsom Salts
2 lbs	Oxalic Acid
1 lb.	Alum
5 lbs	Phos. of Soda
2 oz	Insect Powder
1/2 oz	Bichromate Potash
3 lbs	Citric Acid
2 lbs	Sodium Salicylate
1 lb	Boric Acid Crystals
25 lbs	" " Powder
3 1/2 lbs	Sodium Benzoate
1/2 lb	Lithum "
1 lb	Copperas
1/2 lb	Golden Seal Root
1 lb	Iodine Crystals
4 oz	Calcined Magnesia

Inventory.

Barrow Hospital, cont.

27 oz	Quinine Sulphate
3 3/4 lbs	Acetanilid Powder
1 lb	" Crystals
2 oz	Sulphonal
1 oz	Trional
24 oz	Potass. Permang. Crystals
2 lbs	Thymol Crystals
3 lbs	Bismuth Subnitrate
6 oz	Calcium Sulphide
1 1/8 oz	Hydrastine Chloride
1/2 lb	Powdered Sulphur
12 oz	Tanic Acid
1 oz	Forman
11 1/2 oz	Argyrol
2 1/2 oz	Caffine Citrate
2 1/2 oz	Silver Nitrate
1 oz	Yellow Mercuric Oxide
1/16 oz	Gold & Sodium Chloride
4 1/2 oz	Phenacetin
1/16 oz	Strych. Nitrate Crystals
2 lbs	Soda Bicarb.
14 oz	Chloral Hydrate
1 oz	Podophyllin
1 oz	Ex. Colocynth Powd.
3 1/2 oz	Guaiacal Carbonate
6 oz	Potass. Iodide Crystals
15 oz	Chlorate Potash
16 oz	Bismuth Subgallate
12 oz	Zinc Sulphate
6 oz	Borax
4 oz	Capsicum
25 lbs	Precipitated Chalk
10 lbs	Plaster Paris
6 jars (5 yds. 36 in.)	Iodoform Gauze
3 tubes (10 yds. 1 in.)	" "
4 " (8 yds. x 1 in.)	Plain Gauze Packing
56 pkg.	Star Asthma Remedy
1/2 lb	Senna Leaves
5 lbs	Quassia Chips
1 lb	Gum Tragacanth #1
1 lb	" Arabic #1
5 ampoules	Pituitrin
11 "	Silver Nitrate 1%
3 " 1gr	Mercuric Salicylate
10 lbs	Pyroseptine
3 sticks	Luna Caudic #2
12 oz	Sulphuric Acid
44 oz	Hydrochloric "
52 oz	Diltue Acetic "
6 oz	" Luriatic "
26 oz	Nitric "
8 oz	" " " (Red Fuming)
12 oz	Nitro Luriatic "
6 oz	Carbolic "
1 lb	" " Crystals
4 gal	Linseed Oil
2 gal	Mineral "

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

40	lbs	Green Soap
3	qts	Byanol "
5	gal	Soap Liniment
1	gal	Aqua Ammon. Conc.
3	qts	Turpentine
5	1/2 gal	Cresol Comp.
35	lbs	Ichthyol Oint,
9	lbs	Sulphur "
15	lbs	Blue "
28	lbs	Zinc Oxide "
4	lbs	Unguentine "
5	lbs	Dyachylon "
2	tubes	Ophthalmic "
23	lbs	Vaseline
9	lbs	" Carbolated
5	jars	Ioder
5	"	Resinol
6	"	Vicks Vaporub
10	tubes	Cold Cream
12	"	Vinc Oxide Oint.
11	"	Camphorated Vaseline
10	"	White "
9	"	Carbolated "
1	1/2 pkg	Caulk Inlay Cement
1	pkg	Calxine Cement
1/8	lb	Redistilled Mercury
1	1/8 oz	True Dentalloy
7500	#1	Empty Gelatin Capsules #1
7000		" " " #3
6800		" " " #00
1	yd	Gautharidal Blister Plaster
26	3 leaf	Mustard Plasters
5	yds 2 1/2 in	Z.O. Plaster
2	yds 1 in	"
35	cans	Zinc Stearate Powder
75	"	Talcum "
11	" small	Calox
4	tubes	Tooth Paste
14	pkg	Black Surgeon's Silk
24	"	White "
14	tubes	Silk Worm Gut Ligatures
2	"	Silk #1
1	"	" #2
1	"	" #4b
1	"	" #5
1	"	" #12
1	"	" #S
5	" with needle	Plain Cat Gut #1
1	pkg	" " " #2
3	"	" " " #0
200	strings	Silk Worm Gut (Sterilized)
10	bunches	" " "
3	skeins	Pagensticscen Linen
100	strande	Surgical Horse Hair
2	yds	Silver Wire #14
2	"	" " #18
2	"	" " #15

Inventory.

Barrow Hospital, cont.

2	yds		Silver Wire #16
1	tube		Kangaroo Tendon, heavy
55	"		Cat Gut Plain #0
107	"		" " " "#1
114	"		" " " "#2
11	"		" " " "#3
7	"		" " " "#4
121	"		" " Cronic #1
52	"		" " " "#2
1	"		" " " "#3
7	"		" " " "#4
30			Yacca Splints
49			Perforated Shot
1	set (4)		Atomizer Bottles
60	doz		Glass Slides
5	oz		Cover Glass Circles
11			Eye Shades
2	doz pr		Dark Glasses
6			Nail Files
24			Orange Sticks
11			Hand Brushes
56			Tooth "
5	large		Bottle "
6	small		" "
22	1/2 doz	3in.	Bandages, Gauze
23	doz	2in.	" "
18	doz	1in	" "
12	doz	4in	" "
1/2	doz	1in	" Muslin
1/2	doz	2in	" "
1	3/4 doz	3in	" "
1	1/2 doz	4in	" "
1	3/4 doz	2in	" Plaster Paris
1	doz	2 1/2in	" " "
1/3	doz	3 1/2in	" " "
3/4	doz	4in	" " "
3	doz		" 4 tail Muslin
6	doz		Many Tail Binders
4			Abdominal "
2			T Binders
610	yds		Gauze
127	lbs		Cotton
19	lbs		Surgeons Lint
3	tubes		Drainage Tubes
5	3/4 doz	2oz size	Formaldehyde Fumigators
1/2	gross	4 oz	Tin Oint. Boxes, Label Lid
1/2	"	3 oz	" " " " "
1	"	2 oz	" " " " "
4	"	1 oz	" " " " "
1	"	4 oz	" " " " "
1	"	3 oz	" " " " "
1	"	2 oz	" " " " "
1	"	1 oz	" " " " "
1	doz	1/2 oz	Ointment Pots
8		4 oz	M.I. Bottles
3		2 oz	" " "
5		2 oz	Tincture Bottles

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

3	3/4 yds	Rubber Sheeting
12		" "
3		" Aprons
9		Ice Caps
12		Hot Water Bottles
4	2 qt.	Fountain Syringe
1		Kelly Pad #73
1	18 in	Invalid Ring
1	14 in	" "
1		Politzer Bag
1	doz	Soft Rubber Catheters
1	"	Silk "
4	small	Rubber Syringe
1	6 ft.	Irrigating Tube for Val. Irrigator
15		Seamless Nipples (old)
2	3/4 doz	" " (good)
3		Breast Pumps
5	pr	Rubber Tips for Crutches
2		Bulb Syringes
8		Catheters
3		Rectal Tubes
1		Stomach "
6	ft	Heavy Rubber Tubing
15	ft	Rubber Tubing
1		Esmarch's Tourniquet
1		Stethoscope
1		Cautery
6		Murphy Drip
31	pr size 8	Rubber Gloves
1	doz pr " 6 1/2	" "
4	doz	Finger Cots
1	doz	Medicine Droppers, bent
5	doz	" " straight
16		Irrigating Tips, glass
6		Catheters
11		Douche Tips
1	doz	Point Syringe
1		Aspirating Syringe
1		Hemoglobinometer Boehringer
1		Sahli Haemometer
1		Haemacytometer (Bausch & Lomb)
1		" (Leitz)
1		Tycos Sphygmomanometer
7	books	Blue Litmus Paper
12	"	Red "
1		Ophthalmoscope
1		Mortar & Pestile, large
2		" " small
1		Filter Stand, three rings
3		Sediment Glasses
1		Urine Test Set
1		Test Tube Rack
1		" " Holder
29		" " assorted sizes
1		Urinometer
7		" on base
1		" Doremus. (Minds modifications)
1		Esbachs Albumenometer

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

8 Bow Retroversion Pessaries
 1 G. Hewitts " " "
 4 Hard Rubber Syringes "
 4 Tubes for Centrifuge (graduated)
 1 Coplin Staining Jar
 1 De Vilbiss Atomizer
 1 Maximum "
 1 De Vilbiss 3 set "
 1 Val. Irrigator
 1 Alcohol Lamp
 1 Microscope, Spencer
 1 Microscope, Bausset & Lomb
 4 Irrigators, W.E.
 3 " "
 1 " & Stand
 1 ct Measure & Turnell
 8 6 1/2 in Pus Basins
 6 8 1/2 in "
 2 8x10 Trays W.E.
 2 " "
 2 " " #3
 2 " " serving
 6 Bowls, Large Sponge
 6 " Small "
 8 Basins W.E.
 6 " shallow
 12 " 13 1/2 in
 2 Baby Bath Tubs
 1 Waste Receptacle #42
 6 Dressing Jars W.E. Large
 6 " " Small
 16 Pitchers W.E. Large
 10 " Small
 3 Bed Trays W.E.
 1 Two Basin Stand, 13 1/2 in basins
 4 Commodes W.E.
 5 Chambers "
 6 Urinals, female
 6 " male
 2 Douche Pans
 6 Ped Pans
 3 Pails W.E.
 1 Utensil Pack
 1 Funnel W.E. 1 gill
 1 " small
 1 Glass Funnel
 2 " "
 2 " "
 3 Graduates, minimum
 2 " 1/2 oz
 1 " 1 oz
 1 " 2 oz
 2 " 4 oz
 1 " 6 oz
 1 Bottle for Aspirator
 1 Hand Centrifuge
 1 Munson Disinfecter
 2 Bottles for Infusion Set

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

4	Thermometers, Bath
2	" " Fever
1	" " Solution
4	" " House
1	Inst. & Dressing Table #127
1	Mayo Inst.
1	Albatros
1	Wheel Stretcher
1	" Chair
1	Kny Sheerer Stretcher
1	Multriomah Spec. Cabinet #102
1	Gasoline Sterilizer
1	Instrument "
1	Specialist Chair
1	Dental Engine (foot power)
2	Surgeon Stools
1	Medicine Case
1	Double Arm Immersion Bowl
1	Gas Oxo. Camp Stove
1	Bath Cabinet
2	Folding Bath Tubs
1	Set Apothecary Weight
1	Scale
1	Baby Scale
1	Reliable "
1	Columbia "
1	Hone for Scalpels
2	Razors, Straight
1	" Safty
20	" " Blades
9	Luer Syringes
5 doz	Hypo Needles
1	Chloroform Dropper
1	" Mask
3	Ether Masks
6	Operating Gowns
5	" Caps
3	Baby Baskets
8 pr	Crutches
1	Screen
2	Back Rests
1	Fowler Frame
5	Catheter Sterilizers
11	Feeding Cups
8	" Spoon
1	Medicine Glasses
80	Sputum Cup Holders
79	" " Fillers
67 doz	Nested Boxes
10 1/2 gros	Tongue Blades
6 boxes (2 doz each)	Applicators
6 " (72 doz each)	Cut Offs
18	Chart Boards
12	Bandage Rollers
2	Combs
9	Fine Combs
5	Lamp for Flash Light
1	

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

1	doz	Lamp Ficks
3		Pencil Rubbers
6		Nurses Report Pads
6	doz	Pencils
2	doz	Writing Tablets
500	#127	Cards
2		Order Books
6	boxes (100 each)	Paper Clips
9		Papers Pins
12	oz	Blue Ink
6	oz	Red "
1	pt	Vacuum Filler
1		Univ. Lunch Box
3		Shaving Brushes
2		Lazor Strops
2	pr	Shears
2	6 in	Skinning Knives
7	8 in	Butcher "
3	10in	" "
2		Spatulas, large
5		" medium
1		Carving Set
2		Butter Knives
2		Gravy Ladle
1		Soup "
2		Sugar Spoons
1/2	doz	Table "
1	doz	Dessert "
1	1/2 doz	Tes "
3	doz	Table Knives
3	doz	" Forks
6		Steel "
5		" Knives
1		Ice Cream Freezer
1		Bread Slicer
1		Coffee Upn, large
1		" " medium
1		Tea "
3		Galvanized Water Cans
6		" Foot Tubs
10		" Wash Tubs
3		" Pails
1		Electric Washer & Wringer
1		" Ironer
1		" Iron
40	5lb cans	Line, Acme
1		Wash Board, tin
19		" " , glass
21		" Boilers
3		Door Lats
2		Rubber Hose
2		Lop Handles
2		" Heads
1		Oil Lop
7		Corn Crooks
3		Hair "
1		Clothes Wringer
2		Wooden Buckets with Wringers

Inventory.

Barrow Hospital, cont.

6	Fire Extinguishers
1	Filter
7	Scrubbing Brushes
4	Stove "
2	Dust "
3	Feather Dusters
9	Dust Pins
4	Coal Scuttles
9	Stove Shovels
12	" Lats, Asbestos
1	Culander, large
1	Doughnut Kettle
1	Double Kettle
2	Roasting Pans, large
3	" " , small
1	Meat Cleaver
1	" Saw
5	Trays, large
3	" medium
4	" small
10	W.E. Bowls, Large
2	" " small
1	Wooden Bowl, large
2	" " medium
1	Large Heavy Tin Bowl
1	Meat Grinder, large
1	" " small
6	Dippers
3	Kettles, aluminum
2	" enamel
1	" iron
2	Double Boilers, small
3	Skillets
1	Griddle, iron
1	Waffle Iron
5	Funnels, tin
1	Mixing Pan
1	Bread Mixer
6	Dish Pans, large
5	" " medium
6	" " small
2	Flour Canisters
2	Sugar "
3	Irons
3	Iron Holders & Stands
1	Ironing Board
100	Clot. es Pins
1	" Drier
24	Bread Pans
3	" Boxes
3	Flour Sifters
1	Dish Drainer
2	Sink "
2	Wire Strainers, large
2	Strainer, large alum.
1	Fruit Strainer
1	Long Handled Scive
1	Foilers

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

39	Cups
42	Saucers
9	Bread & Butter Plates
10	Dessert Plates
45	Dinner "
38	Soup "
53	Cereal Dishes
9	Side "
36	Bowls
18	Sugar Bowls
0	Cream Pitchers
6	Large Platters
5	Small "
6	Pickle Dishes
5	Vegetable " round
2	" " oval
12	Egg Cups
6	Vinegar Cructs
7	Shirbet Glasses
15	Tumblers
7	Salt & Pepper Shaker Sets
1	Graduate Cup, glass
1	Coffee Pot
1	Tea "
2	Baking Dishes, small
3	" Plates "
3	" Cups "
2	Forks, Long handled
1	Lixing Spoon, enamel
1	Ladle "
24	Cups
3	Lemon Squeezers
1	Ricer
1	Egg Beater, large
2	" " small
2	Wire Whips
2	" Lashers
2	Tea Strainers
1	Grater
3	Pan Cleaners, chain
1	Corn Popper
2	Rolling Pins
2	Pancake Turners
1	Chopping Knife
1	Qt. Measure, tin
2	Scoops
11	Individual Teapots
2	Tea Kettles
2	Muffin Sets, alum.
11	" " , iron
6	Pie Pans, large
17	" " medium
21	" " small
6	Cake Tins
1	Sharpening File
5	Wall Lamps with Tin Reflectors
3	Chimneys for Wall Lamps
sets	

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

12		Macbeth Lamp Chimney #36
2		Royal Hanging Lamps
20		" " " Chimneys
10		Lantern Globes
41		Edison Madza---100 Watt
6		" " 40 "
60		" " 25 "
170	rolls	Toilet Paper
8		Beds, reg. #98
4		" " #98 with Rest
2		" " #91 without springs
2		" Springs #167
1		Screen
2		Cribs
1		Back Rests
15		Waldorf Mattresses
2		Restmore "
4		Andover Rugs 7-6x9
3		Chiffeniers
3		Rockers
1		Extension Table
8		Dining Room Chairs
6		Kitchen Chairs
10		Plain "
1		Desk "
1		"
6		Mirrors
1		Oil Heater
4		Door Mats
4		Bed Spreads, large
24		" " reg.
51		Sheets
10		Draw Sheets
88		Pillow Cases
128		Towels, Hand
37		" Bath
3		" Roller
66		" Office
26		" Dish
10	yds	Dish Toweling
50		Wash Cloths
4	pr	Blankets, gray
35	pr	" black
13		Baby Blankets, single
3		Cotton "
33		Comforts
1		Down Comfort, Crib
1		Crib Pillow
13	pr	Pillows
7		Dresser Covers
13		Outing Flannel Nightgowns
2		" " " " , large
13		Bed Shirts
2	pr	Pajamas
2	pr	Night Drawers, child's
7		Gowns "

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

1	Bath Robe
3	Kimonas, long
1	" short
30	Baby Dresses, outing flannel
41	Diapers
12	Baby Shirts
41	" Bands
14	Bibs
5	Undershirts, children
4 pr	Underdrawers "
4	Underwaists
2 suits	Men's Underwear
1	Undershirt
2	Union Suits
2 pr	Wool Socks
5 pr	" Stockings, children
2 pr	Rompers
3	Boys Waists
3	Dresses, small
1	Petticoat
6 pr	Bed Socks
1 pr	Overalls

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

12	gunnies	Flour
88	lbs	Farina
400	lbs	Sugar
2	bales	Rolled Oats
270	lbs	Rice
12	pkg	Ralstons Bran
375	lbs	Beans, S.W.
45	lbs	Lima
25	lbs	White Corn Meal
4	lbs	Yellow " "
24	lbs	Hominy
3		Hams
2	pieces	Bacon
1/2	crate	Potatoes
6	lbs	Gloss Starch
68	lbs	Cornstarch
118	lbs	Tea
90	lbs	Coffee
24	lbs	Chocolate
31	lbs	Cocoa
126	cans	Oysters
21	"	Clams
364	cakes	Soap, Yellow
4	boxes (100 cakes each)	" Lilly White
48	cakes	" Ivory
147	"	" All kinds
1	lb	" Yellow Castile
4	boxes (48 cans)	Dutch Cleanser
1	"	Keen
2	cases	Gold Dust
24	boxes small	"
14	cakes	Sapolio
108	lbs	A. & H. Soda
100	lbs	Walnuts
14	lbs	Split Peas
100	lbs	Pearl Tapioca
12	lbs	Spaghetti
3	lbs	Cream Tartar
1	lb	Nutmeg
1	lb	White Pepper
1 1/2	lbs	Black "
3/4	lb	Cinnamon
2	lbs	Sage
1	lb	" Greek
2	1/2 lbs	Ginger
3	3/4 lbs	Mustard
1	3/4 lbs	Cloves
88	boxes (2 lbs)	Table Salt
260	lbs	Granulated Potatoes
21	cans (15 oz)	Dried Eggs
18	lbs	Sliced Onions
12	lbs	Soup Vegetables
137	bottles	Malted Milk
10	" large	Mellins Food
85	lbs	Raisins
25	lbs	White Figs
25	lbs	Currents
30	lbs	Prunes

Inventory.

Barrow Hospital, cont.

40	lbs	Apricots
47	lbs	Apples
20	lbs	Peaches
66	cans med.	Syrup, Log Cabin
100	lbs	Popcorn
5	boxes#1 (12pkg)	Knox Gelatine
11	lbs	Blueing
10	lbs	Pure Lard
2	pails (8lbs)	Snow Drift
2	" (6lbs)	Crisco
6	cans (1gal)	Wesson Oil
3	" (2qts)	" "
7	gal	Olive Oil
12	cans#5	Molasses
5	gross	Matches, Red Tip
720	boxes	" Domino
127	"	" Safe Home
11	lbs	Soda Crackers
11	lbs	Sweet "
24	bottles	Catsup
29	cans	Allfruit Jelly
18	glasses	Orange Marmalade
34	cans	Sliced Pineapple
21	bottles	Household Ammonia
20	oz	Imitation Vanilla
2	pts	Crescent Mapleine
24	oz	Imitation Lemon
2	bottles(12oz)	Curry Powder
15	"	Lime Juice
23	"	Grape Juice
3	cans	Custard Pumpkin
26	"	Cut String Beans
40	"	Pork & Beans
45	"	Campbells Soups
25	"	Peas
7	"	Carrots
25	"	Corn
30	"	Lagge Green Asparagus
34	"	Whole Beets
36	"	Spinach
40	"	Cabbage
24	"	Sweet Potatoes
42	"	Vienna Style Sausage
10	"	Roast Beef
24	"	Chipped Beef
20	"	Corned Beef
24	"	Salmon
34	"	Tomatoes
16	" (12oz)	Royal Baking Powder
33	"	Loganberries
6	"	Muscat Grapes
3	"	Strawberries
18	"	White Cherries
15	"	Bartlett Pears
17	"	Fruit Salad
2	"	Fancy Apples
16	"	Yellow Peaches
4	"	Pemientos

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

1	bottle, large	Queen Olives
10	" small	" "
8	cans	Ripe "
8	" (3 3/4oz)	Roquefort Am.Cheese
4	" (7 3/4oz)	American-Cheddar "
5	" 1lb	Powdered Whole Milk
97	"	Bordens Condensed Milk
8	cases	Carnation "
80	lbs	Pickled Pork
150	lbs	Butter
6	gal	Vinegar
23	cans	Stove Polish
1	"	3 in 1 Oil

Inventory. Barrow Hospital, cont.

Narcotic List.

Hypodermic.

25 tablets	1-10 gr.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride
77 "	1-20 gr	" " "
125 "		Hyocine-Morphine & Cactoid Comp. #1
187 "	1-6 gr	Cocaine Hydrochloride
34 "	1-8 gr	" "
457 "	1-4 gr	Morphine Sulphate
68 1/2 "	1-8 gr	" "
195 "	1-4 gr	Codeine "
8 "	1-2 gr	" "
240 "		Procain-Adrenolin

60 gr		Heroine Hydrochloride Sol.
114 gr		Cocaine " Crystals
7 dr, 8 gr		" Crystals Pure
73 pills	1-8 gr	Morphine Sulphate
880 tablets	1-8 gr	" "
408 "	1-4 gr	" "
1248 "	1-4 gr	Codeine "
1 oz		Ethymorphine Hydrochloride Powder
3 dr.		Chlor. Anodyne
16 oz		Tr. Opii Camph.
149 tablets (6-10 gr Opium)		Sun Cholera
377 "	5 gr	Dovers Powder
344 "	1-5 gr Opium	Ipecac & Opium (Aromatic)
2 1/4 oz, 46 gr		Powdered Opium
269 tablets (Morph gr 1-32)		Hydrastin Comp.
15 oz, 7 dr.		Tr. Opium
4 lbs tablets	1-20 gr.	Browns Mixt.
651 tablets	3-200 gr	" "
3, 1/4 oz		Optimus Toothache Remedy
48 oz		Glyco Heroin
1 gal		Elix Heroin Terpin Hydrate

Error of 1922 Inventory.

291 tablets (Morph Acetet 1/32 gr)	Hydrastin Comp.
4 lbs (5 gr) 1/20 gr Opium	Brown Mixt. Tablets
651 tablets, small 3-200 gr Opium	" "
1 dr.	Novocaine Crystals (Presented by Canadian R.M. Police)

SEP 1 1923

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BARROW MISSION

Jan. 1st -- March 31st, 1923

11. intent inc

In bor--

Coal moved - - * - - - . 6.08
 Snow blks about Manse - 9.74
 Rprs Manse floor - - - 2.70 18.52

Gen. Exp. --

Sled rprs - - - - -	6.35
Rope, poles, etc., tent,	3/25
Making sleeping bag	5.
Lamp flue	50
	15.10

Office Exp. - postage - - - - - 2.

Wainwright itinerary - - - - - 204.57 \$255.01

Accts Paid as Follows

By orders on C. & W. and T. CO. \$242.19

" Dr. Greist, supplies furnished 10.32

" Mission supplies used in part
payment wages (labor) - - - - .50

" Cash (postage) - - - - - - - 2. 255.91

Coal used during Quarter--

anso 154 sacks

Church

Darrow 34 "

Pt. B. 1 " 189 sacks

Oils used during Quarter --

nse 15 gals coal oil
29½ gals gasoline

Church 5 gals gasoline
2 gals coal oil

Corolla -
Longer to Mr. Webster.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Barrow Hospital
Jan. 1st - March 31st, 1923

Maintenance

Wages --

January,	Roscoe, janitor,	25.	
	Helen, (Kitchen)	18.	
Feb'y,	Roscoe, jan.,	25.	
	Helen (kitchen)	18.	
March,	Roscoe, jan.,	25.	
	Kitchen Helen	<u>18.</u>	\$129.
Ice			22.40
Labor			2.
Food stuffs (100 lbs potatoes)		<u>14.44</u>	<u>\$167.84</u>

Accounts Disposed of --

Orders drawn, C.S.W. and T. CO., Inc.,	60.84
Supplies(Hospital foods, etc.,) used part payment wages, etc.,	22.75
This Quarter's wages <u>not paid</u>	
Roscoe	-46.30
Helen	<u>37.95</u>
	<u>84.25</u>
	<u>167.84</u>

Coal and Oils Used in Hospital this Quarter

Coal	- - - - -	240 sacks
Oil	- - - - -	118 gals.

Carbon,
Original to Mr. Roscoe.

CASH STATEMENT, BARROW MISSION

Jan. 1st -- March 31st, 1923

Receipts

January 1st, 1923, Balance on hands - - - - - \$30.52

" 7 Collection, Barrow Church 14.81 45 .33

Expenditures

Jan. 27, By postage - - - - - 2.

Balance on hands with end of Quarter 43.33

Carbon -
Original to Mr. Banks.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BARROW MISSION

Apr. 1st -- June 30th, 1923

Maintenance

Labor, general, Snow blocks removed, etc., etc.,	\$20.50
Manse repairs, 1 gal. floor paint, - - - - -	2.25
Ice and Water - - - - -	14.80
Miscellaneous Exp - - - - -	7.65
Wainwright Itinerary Exp - - - - -	89.60
Meat Cellar, 33 1/3 total cost - - - - -	<u>136.67</u> \$271.47

Accounts Paid as follows

By orders, C.S.W.& T. CO., Inc., - - - - -	125.95
Dr. H. W. Greist, supplies furnished, used on Wainwright itinerary - - - - -	6.60
We owe Barrow Native Store for 1 gal paint - - -	2.25
33 1/3 % of all Orders written on C.S.W.& T. Co., payment of labor etc <u>meat cellar</u> - - - <u>\$134.34</u>	
Ditto of orders written on Native Store	1.50
Ditto supplies used likewise payment of bills incident to meat cellar - - -	.83
	<u>136.67</u> 271.47

-0-0-0-0-

Coal used during Quarter:

Manse - - - - -	78 sacks (100 lbs each approximate)
Barrow Church - -	27 "
Pt. Barrow Church	<u>1</u> "
	<u>96</u> "

Oils used during the Quarter

Manse 5 gals coal oil

Itinerary
1 gal coal oil, 3 gals gasoline

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BARROW HOSPITAL

Apr. 1st -- June 30th, 1923

<u>Maintenance</u>	- - - - -	\$
Labor	- - - - -	46.95
Ice and Water	- - - - -	26.75
Wages current quarter	- - - - -	139.
Wages accrued (not paid) at beginning of quarter	- - -	
	Helen (kitchen)	72.50
	Roscoe (janitor)	<u>81.</u> 153.50
Meat Cellar, 66 2/3 % total cost (Remainder charged to Mission proper)		<u>273.35</u> \$639.55

Accounts Disposed of as follows

C.S.W.& T.CO., Inc., orders	- - - - -	168.
Supplies used in part payment wages, etc.,		22.37
Barrow Cooperative Native Store, orders in part payment of wages, stock in same being bought by employes, Helen and Roscoe, 100.		
We owe Native Store	- - - - -	3.
Wages unpaid at end of current quarter	- -	
	Roscoe	23.75
	Helen	<u>53.75</u> 77.50
Orders written on C.S.W.& T.co., Inc., account meat cellar, 66 2/3 % of same	- - - - -	<u>268.68</u> 639.55

- o - o - o - o - o -

Coal used in Hospital during Quarter above -- 122 sacks (100 lbs)

Oils used by ditto - Coal Oil 14½ gals
Gas 5 gals

CASH BOOK

BARROW MISSION

April 1st, - June 30th, '23

Receipts

April 1, Cash on hands - - - - -	\$43.33
Barrow Church collection - - - - -	11.30
8, Point Barrow Church collection - -	1.50
June 3, Barrow Church collection - - - - -	11.10
25, Barrow Church, sale of whalebone,	2.80
Point Barrow church, "	1.40
Wainwright Church collection-	
Cash - -	10.25
Bone - -	1.50
Seal skins 3.	<u>14.75</u>
	\$86/18

Cash Paid out

June 3, Paid Dr. Greist on acct., (legal-aect) - 5.	
30, Balance on hands - - - - -	<u>81.18</u>
	\$86.18

N.B.-- Of above amount on hands at end of quarter, a remittance is now going forward to the Treasurer, Mr. Banks, which amount will appear on statement covering third quarter of the year.